

**CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
 and under 3s.; and 1s. for every additional week for each insertion.

**EX THOMAS KING, GLENBERVIE, AND  
NEW LIVERPOOL.**  
JUST arrived as above, a large and  
varied assortment (15) cases Hats, of the  
very first quality, from the leading London  
houses, amongst which will be found Hats à la  
Dolizienne, one of the most famous makers in  
the world, now ready for inspection.  
**JOHN DUCKER, Late Usher,  
4659 274, Pitt-street.**

**SHAWLS.**  
**G**EORGE CHISHOLM AND CO  
beg to inform the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that they are now clearing off their entire stock of superb *barège* and cashmere scarfs and shawls, at a very great reduction from the original prices, in order to make room for the winter stock.

**G**EORGE CHISHOLM AND CO beg to remind ladies that they have now in stock a choice selection of rich glossy striped, and checked silks, which they are enabled to offer at lower prices than have hitherto been charged by the trade. 33

**TO BUYERS FOR THE PORT PHILLIP MARKET.**

**PRICE, PAVENG, AND GYWA**  
beg respectfully to invite the attention of buyers for the above district, to inspect their large Stock of Slops, ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Gutta Percha Leggings, Hats and Coats, as well as their large stock of Silks, De Laines, Cashmere, Mantles, and other fancy goods, all of which will be offered at low prices.

239, Pitt-street, March 1.

TO DRAPERS, SHIPPERS, STORE-KEEPERS, &c.

**F**OR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, a large and well assorted stock of useful Drapery, Slops, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels, Plaids, Haberdashery, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM DRYNAN AND CO.,  
Warehousemen,  
4822 391, Pitt-street North.  
TO PARTIES PROCEEDING TO THE  
DIGGINGS AND OTHERS.  
BOTTLED PORTER, 7s. per dozen  
in fine condition  
New good stout at 7s. per gallon

The best Jamaica ditto, 8s. 6d., not to be  
equalled at the price  
Good brandy at 11s. 6d. per gallon  
Martell's best ditto, 13s., as from bond  
Excellent port and sherry, at 14s. per dozen  
not to be equalled at the price in Sydney  
Draught wine, from 3s. 6d. per gallon  
Port and sherry, in quarters and octaves.  
Blenheim, a superior brand of brandy, and

the above.  
N.B.—Country orders punctually attended  
to.  
4881 LUCAS AND BAILEY,  
York-st &c., Sydney.  
SADDLERY. SADDLERY.  
THE undersigned has received an  
new set of sale (24) twenty-four and

**J. KNOX AND SON,**  
Saddlers and Harness Manufacturers, 2  
and 215, Brickfield-hill, Sydney. 422

INGOLF, Fisk, from Boston.

**150** BOXES of the very prime  
HONEY DEW TOBACCO  
warranted equal to any BARNETT'S Twist in the  
market, which he is prepared to sell at

s.	d.
4	0
2	0

per lb. retail  
per lb. wholesale

**J. M. LEIGH,**  
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment,  
624, George-street.

It is a well known fact that it is occasionally that anything like a good sample of American Tobacco can be procured in Sydney. The above is however one of the choice lots so rarely met with, and which

**PURCHASE** your Supplies at 48  
George-street, two doors south of Bank  
of New South Wales,  
Mc-stell's and HANCOCK'S breads in bachelors

in or out of bond  
Case brandy, case Geneva  
Beith, Ross, and Co.'s Campbelltown whisky  
West India strong rum, 12 to 30 O.P.  
East India ditto ditto, 20 to 30 O.P.  
Sagar by the ton or bag, Java, Manila, Mauritius, or China  
Tea, hysonkin or congou, in chests, half

Bottled ale and porter, Byass and Marston's  
Wines, single or treble diamond port, sherry  
and red wine  
V. D. Land flour by the bag or ton, and every  
thing else in the trade  
Observe—at reasonable prices.  
☛ Orders given by post punctually  
tended to.

City Depot, 489, George-street, opposite  
Old Barracks.  
January 28. 22

**C**HEAP French Red Wine, in hog  
heads and quarter casks, on Sale by  
D. N. JOUBERT,  
10189 589, George-street.

**FOR SALE.**  
**B**randies, pale and coloured  
hogsheads and quarters.  
Champagne, pints and quarts  
Hock, ditto  
Corks, wine, beer, and phial  
Whiting, cement, and paints  
Nails

Blankets  
Woolpacks  
4866

GEORGE WERE,  
Circular Wharf.

SCOTCH OATMEAL.

**J**UST RECEIVED, a lot of SCOTCH  
OATMEAL, in 2-cwt. casks, in firm

1842 J. CALDWELL, Grocer,  
200, Pitt-street.

**P**ORK, SPERM CANDLE  
CAVENDISH TOBACCO, SNUF  
for sale by

1885 S. WILKINSON, JUN.,  
Macquarie-place.

**FIVE CASES** (one dozen in each) the most portable and convenient articles for the diggings.

Also, single and double bedsteads, and children's cribs, with patent joints.

**NOTT AND EDWARDS,**  
5019 556, George-street.

**FOR SALE**—Chance for Homebush—The celebrated thoroughbred gelding "Pasha." The qualities of this horse are so well known, that all comment is unnecessary. Apply to Mr. JOHN LACKEY, Albina Villa, Concord, N.H.

Also, a handsome bay pony, six years old, very fast in saddle or harness, stands 43½ hands high. Both can be seen at the Union Inn, North Shore. 491







much easier for him to concede to the wishes of his Hanoverian subjects, and accordingly, when they were invested with privileges which they hoped would, throughout a long futurity, secure liberty to themselves and their descendants. King Ernest, however, had not long occupied the throne when he, and perhaps others, thought that they discovered that the Hanoverians had not yet been educated in the exercise of constitutional freedom. On the 20th of June, 1837, when the Duke of Cumberland became a King, the revolution of the barricades had spent its fury; he was in peaceful alliance with neighbouring States; he could confidently reckon on the support of his little army; and that also of the wealthy burghers and landowners, who, having much to lose, instinctively adhered to principles of absolutism. The new Sovereign, therefore, though he encountered some resistance, eventually withdrew from his subjects the privileges bestowed upon them by William IV. He arrived in his capital on the 28th of June, 1837, and on the 8th of July announced by letters patent his intention of setting aside the constitution of Hanover. On the 3rd of November following he dissolved the Assembly of Estates and annulled the constitution, declaring that it never had been valid. His principal subjects had sworn to maintain it, and they held that their oath to a constitution which they considered compact with men. Among others, seven professors of the University of Göttingen refused to proceed with the election of a representative while the constitution was suspended; they were all expelled, and three of their number banished. Riots then ensued, and the military were called out; the other small States of Germany expressed their discontent at such proceedings, and at length the King, in 1840, effected a coalition with the Assembly received with gratitude and joy. He was thenceforward comparatively at ease: but his domestic life did not continue to be so fortunate, for his son completely lost his sight, and his Royal consort departed this life on the 21st June, 1841, at the age of 63.

The political events of 1848 are too recent to need even the most hasty recapitulation. In Hanover they presented pretty nearly the same character as in other constitutional States; but the courage with which the Sovereign of that little kingdom encountered his portion of the political hurricane will be remembered to his honour, as he struggled strongly with the conduct of his royal consorts; the King of Hanover, in offering large concessions, did so in good time, with good grace and of his own mere motion, declaring that so far he would go, and no further. If his subjects intended more he was ready to wait the kingdom. Such was Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover. If in early life he gave way to violent passions and fell into grave errors—if he betrayed want of judgment and want of political foresight, he gave some amends for such deficiencies by his administration of Hanoverian affairs, and of late years few continental monarchs have quitted this life more justly regretted. In bringing the narrative of a long and not very eventful life to a close, it should not be forgotten that though he devoted, as was right and fitting, his best energies to the service of his paternal dominions, yet he was not altogether unmindful of the most—it may not have been called the unhappy portion of the United Kingdom. During the famine in Ireland he manifestly sent £2000 as his subscription towards the relief fund; and with that brief reference to one of those noble deeds which atone for some of his faults, we commend the King of Hanover to the judgment of posterity.

The last accounts from Australia, notwithstanding their distinct and important character, have as yet produced no effect on the demand either for passage or freight. The number of passengers is less now than at the corresponding period of last year. On Saturday the Thomas Arbuthnot, which brought the first news of the gold discoveries, sailed on her return voyage, and instead of being full, as was the case twelve months back, she has a few passengers only. The same may be said of the other vessels; and, looking at the apathy which exists here, and which may be chiefly attributed to the conduct of the Government in relation to steam navigation, it would seem probable that the first stages of augmented traffic, based on the large population and produce, will flow, not from Europe, as the colonists expect, but from the coasts of the Pacific and the islands of the Indian Archipelago.—*Times*, No. *cent* 19.

**BIRTH.**  
On the 22nd instant, at her father's residence, Bankside Cottage, Balmain, Mrs. J. J. Wright, of Queensberry, of a son.

**DIED.**  
On the 27th ultimo, at William-street, Woolloomooloo, Richard Waldon, youngest son of Mr. Randolph Nott, aged two years.

(Copy.)  
Sydney, 1st March, 1852.  
Messrs. Gilchrist and Alexander,  
Agents for steamships at the Sydney.

**GENTLEMEN.**—As I have this day resigned the command of the ship *Ganges*, I have to request that you will cause an advertisement to be published requesting that all accounts against the ship may be rendered up to this date.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
(signed) JAMES CONNELL,  
Late Master ship *Ganges*.

In conformity with the above, it is hereby requested that all accounts against the ship "*Ganges*," or owners, may be rendered in duplicate by noon, to-morrow, Tuesday, to the  
GILCHRIST & ALEXANDER,  
Agents for ship *Ganges*.

March 1. 5016

**PAINTINGS, &c.**, advertised in  
Mr. W. G. Moon's Pledge Sale for Wednesday next, March 3rd, are now on view at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street. 5051

**PASSINGERS** by the Blackwall General Howett, Vmiera, and other English ships, should purchase for their friends at home—  
"Mr. G. F. Angus's Views of the Gold District"—price one guinea, plain; one guinea and a-half, coloured.

ALSO,  
Colonial Scenery, first series. Price, one guinea.  
Views of Sydney and neighbourhood, in  
WOOLCOIT and CLARKE,  
Publishers, Print and Music Sellers, &c.,  
555, George-street, Sydney.  
New and Choice Music, at the Bazaar.  
A parcel of choice new Music just landed.

**PIANOFORTES AND MUSIC.**  
314, PITT-STREET, KINGS-CROSS.  
**NOW LANDING**, and will be opened in a few days, a large assortment of elegant pianofortes from the celebrated London house, D'Almaine and Co., together with a large assortment of NEW MUSIC, comprising all the latest novel and dance music.  
Now on view, some of the best pianofortes by Collard and Co., Broadwood, Stodart, Cadz. Y. Rolfe, &c.  
In strumments tuned and repaired. 5331

**TO SOAP BOILERS.**  
**NOW LANDING**, fine Amber Rosin, in barrels.  
L. AND S. SPYER,  
Spring-street.

5022

**TO** be had at the undersigned's, ready-made Colonial Tweed Clothing, wholesale and for exportation, lower than any other house in Sydney.  
H. J. HUMPHREY,  
No. 10, Liverpool-street, one door East of George-street.  
N.B.—Orders punctually attended to. 5074

**ON SALE**, ex New Liverpool—Guinea's extra stout in pints  
Byss' porter, pints  
Ditto pale ale, pint.

Also,  
A large wrought iron London-made safe, with fittings complete,  
J. B. RUNDLE,  
Queen's-place.

5001

**ON SALE**, at the Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse—  
Liverpool and basket salt  
Scotch and colonial oatmeal, in barrels  
Carolina rice, ditto  
Dried apples, ditto  
Cheese raisins ditto  
Peanut butter ditto  
Best bleached Jamaica ginger ditto  
Cream tartar ditto  
Carbonate soda ditto  
White Star sugar  
Java and Teal coffee  
Tayson-skin and congon tea  
Manilla and Java coffee  
Colman's mustard, starch, and blue  
Westphalia hams  
Potted small tins  
No. 1 candlewick

JOHN BEAMES,  
452, George-street, 4 doors south of Post Office. 5057

**ON SALE**, a general assortment of  
OILMAN STORES AND GROCERIES  
SLOP CLOTHING AND DRAPERY  
White lead  
Hemp and boiled oil  
Turpentine  
Tin plates  
Patent sperm candles  
Sardine oil  
Dess de Cologne  
Soda ash  
Soda ash  
Fire bricks  
Anchors and chains  
Copper nails  
French leather  
Rozans, and patent French calf  
Sail canvas and twine  
Terpalum  
Solepicks, and 3-bushel bags  
Marble and brandy  
W. I. rum  
Ditto strong  
Case gin  
Buckhorn  
Sherry  
Sauterne, and Champagne  
Marretti's bottled ale and stout  
Corbs  
TOBACCO—Barrett's anchor brand  
Kerr's half tierce  
Shillard's keg  
Tennant's ditto.  
&c., &c., &c.  
SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.

5812

**ON SALE**, ex Royal Stuart and recent arrivals, INVOICES OF—  
Printed oilcloths  
Blankets and counterpanes, and huckabacks  
Cotton covers  
Printed furnitures and lining  
Cotton cloth  
Rolled calicoes  
Grey calicoes, 26 inch to 72 inch  
Shirtings and longcloths  
Printed de laines  
Gauze ribbons  
Woolen shawls and handkerchiefs  
Flannels  
SLOPS.  
Doe skin trousers  
Ditto coats  
Pilot coats and trousers  
Mokinin and cord trousers  
White and regatta shirts  
Blue serge ditto  
Black mokinin trousers  
Black broadcloths  
Ditto broadcloths  
Coloured doekins  
Pilots and doekers  
Bath costumes  
Ladies' cloths  
Llama cloths  
Milled Venetian cloths.

GEORGE REES,  
Spring-street. 478

February 28.

**WOLLONGONG BUTTER.**  
THE undersigned begs to inform his customers and the public that he has just received by the steamer from Kiam about a ton weight of BUTTER, from the dairies of Messrs. Black and Kendall.  
The quality is the best the colony can produce.  
Regular weekly supplies may now be depended upon, as the steamer visits Kiam once a week.  
JOHN CALDWELL, Grocer,  
4811 200, Pitt-street.

**TO FARMERS AND WHEELWRIGHTS &c.**  
**JUST LANDED**, ex William Prosser, from London, and for sale—  
1 scarifier or cultivator  
1 set of iron work for heavy harrows or drag  
1 set of iron work for light harrows  
2 ditto (complete sets of cast iron work and wheels)  
1 chaff cutting machine  
3 digging forks  
Manufactured by "Fowler and GRAY," Bristol  
Circular Wharf. 468

**EXTRA STOUT AND MAITLAND**  
**ON SALE**, at the warehouse of the undersigned.  
Invoices of the following goods, which will be sold by the package, or in quantities to suit buyers.  
Men's blue and scarlet worsted shirts  
Ditto blue striped garteries ditto  
Ditto blue and scarlet serge ditto  
Ditto blue, white, and fancy yarn frocks  
Ditto merino and lamb's wool shirts  
Ditto ladies' linen, worsted, and cotton socks  
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto  
Ditto Indian rubber and cotton braces  
Ditto fancy checked doekins coats  
Ditto ditto twined ditto  
Ditto ditto black cloth ditto  
Ditto ditto fancy checked and striped doekins trousers  
Ditto hair lined and Oxford mixture  
Black cloth trousers  
Ditto cord and mokinin ditto  
Fancy checked silk waistcoats  
Embroidered cloth ditto  
Scotch twill and regatta shirts  
Stocking of 2 and 3 striped shirts  
White shirts, linen collars, and fronts  
Men's black and fancy silk handkerchiefs  
Printed twilled birdseye and corals  
Spin handannas and opera and Albert ties  
8-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Witney and navy  
Black cloth  
Welch and imitation Saxony flannel  
3-4 and 7-8 challie plaids, gala plaids, tartan, &c.  
3-4 and 10-4 bush diaper coronation rugs  
Grey cotton sheets  
J. RICKARDS,  
Lower Pitt-street.

4573

**ON SALE**  
Bright Tial sugar  
Pampanga ditto  
White China ditto  
Manila coffee  
Very fine congon tea  
China maiting  
Camphor wood trunks  
Clothes baskets  
Sporting gun powder

THACKER AND CO.

4191

**TO PORT PHILIP BUYERS.**  
Selling Off! Selling Off! Large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, in stock to suit purchasers.  
N.B. The whole must be sold, as the shop will positively be closed on the 29th of the present month.  
CLARENCE HOPKIN,  
Opposite the Hay Market Clock,  
George-street South.

5025

**NOW LANDING**, ex Havering, Neptune, William Prosser, and Maitland, on sale at the stores of the undersigned,  
500 dozen Byss' bottled ale and porter  
Invoices of oilman's stores, assorted  
India's new pressed fresh herrings, in first rate condition, in 2 dozen tins  
New muscavels, in whole and half boxes  
Ditto pigs, quarter and eighth boxes  
Scotch oatmeal, in barrels

WHOLESALE GROCERY AND SPIRIT STORES, HEBBY BUILDINGS, 2 doors south of General Post Office, entrance down the archway. 5050

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking his friends and the public, for the patronage they have hitherto afforded him, and informs them that for the future his business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 20, Macquarie-place, and at the Custom House, in the Office of the late Mr. J. Watson. All matters connected with his business in Custom House Agency will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.

**GEORGE M. MOSS,**  
Custom House Agent,  
Custom House.

No. 20, Macquarie-place, March 1. 6033

**WHEREAS** my Wife, Susan Jones, formerly Susan Watson, having left her home, at Castle Hill, on the 9th instant, without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution the public not to give her any credit on my account, after this notice, as I will not be responsible for the same.

**JOHN JONES,** 4582  
Parramatta, February 24.

**NOTICE.**—The public are hereby cautioned against employing Henry Harrison, he having absented himself from our service, he being our indentured apprentice to the Carrier business.

**THOMAS HALL AND CO.,**  
166, Castlereagh-street. 6007

**TO MRS. GORDON,** late of Hockings-place, Sydney, New South Wales.—If the above-named individual will call at G. and J. Owen's, opposite the *Herald* Office, they will receive a parcel from California. 4959

**MONEY,** to any amount, in the purchase or on the security of shares, on mortgage to Mr. BARTON, 486, George-street, Sydney. 6019

**SHEEP WANTED.**—Wanted immediately (for which cash will be paid), about 2000 first-rate fine-woolled Merino Ewes, from two to three years old, to be delivered at Newcastle or other port for shipment, and warranted as never having been diseased. Apply, stating price, to GEORGE J. ROOPE, solicitor, George-street, Sydney. 4748

**COLT'S REVOLVERS.**—Wanted, from 10 to 12 of the above, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to H. N. *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. 5006

**WANTED TO PURCHASE,** a well-built second-hand boat. Must be light and in thorough repair. **LOUIS BARNES,** Campbell's Wharf. 4573

**WANTED TO PURCHASE,** two or three Good Wheelbarrows.—second-hand ones will answer if in good order. Also an iron water tank, with wheels. Dimensions:—4 feet 6 inches deep; 4 feet 6 inches long, and 3 feet wide. Apply to C. IAVING, 427, George-street. Sydney, March 1. 6005

**WANTED,** a Governess for the country, to teach two children under ten years of age, a plain English education. Unexceptionable reference required. Apply to Mrs. COLEMAN, Seminary, Elizabeth-street, south. 4965

**A DRAPEY'S ASSISTANT** wanted at Waterloo House, Brickfield Hill. None but a good hand need apply. (Salary liberal). **WALTER LONG,** 5023

**NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**—Wanted, twenty Youths, from 14 to 15 years of age, to apprentice to the sea. Apply to **R. TOWNS,** Miller's Point, February 12. 3561

**WANTED,** a Storekeeper, who understands the general business of a country store. Apply between the hours of nine and twelve, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, to Messrs D. JONES and Co., opposite the Post Office. 4960

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,** a respectable middle-aged person as Nurse. Apply at No. 3, Lyons-terrace. 4911

**COOPERS WANTED.**—None but first-rate hands need apply. Also a respectable youth as an apprentice. Apply to **J. C. KOPPE,** 4968

**WANTED,** an indoor Servant. Man or one who has been accustomed to wait at table. Liberal wages will be given, and respectable references required. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, Pett's Family Hotel, Church Hill. 5071

**WANTED,** for the Royal Hotel, two Housemaids. Application between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock. 5071

**WANTED,** fifty (50) good Tailors, to whom advanced prices will be given for ready-made clothes. Apply to Mr. T. HARRIS, London Mart, 281, Pitt-street, next the Theatre. 5031

**WANTED,** a respectable young Man who perfectly understands the grocery business; also an active Man as Porter. Apply to Mr. T. DALY, Grocer, Brickfield Hill. 5081

**WANTED,** an active Woman as a respectable servant in a small family, where another female and a man servant are kept. Must be a good plain cook, and have a good character from a respectable family. To a competent person good wages will be given for ready-made clothes. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, Myles' Buildings, Cumberland-street North. 5011

**WANTED,** a married couple, the man as groom, and to make himself otherwise useful. The woman as laundress. Characters from last place will be required. Apply to Mr. JOHN LACKAY, Albion Villa, Concord. 4981

**WANTED.**—Two Butchers for a Steak and melting establishment at Twofold Bay to proceed by the Shamrock on the 4th instant. Also a man as cook, and a respectable woman as general house servant in a hotel in the same neighbourhood. Apply between nine and twelve in the morning, at the offices of Messrs W. Walker and Co., Fort-street. 4911

**WANTED,** a respectable woman as a Cook. Apply to Miss WALKER, Durham Cottage, Fort-street. 6036

**WANTED,** an active youth as an apprentice to the drapery. Apply to J. BROUGHTON, New Buildings, George-street. 5031

**WANTED** a respectable lad, to wait at table, and make himself generally useful. Apply to C. L. *Herald* Office. 452

**WANTED,** Farm Labourer. Apply between the hours of 10 and 3, to Mr. SPENCER, Solicitor, 220, Elizabeth-street. 4971

**DRAYMAN WANTED.**—Wanted as an active man, to drive a dray and work at the warehouse of the undersigned. Apply to HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street opposite old Barracks. 6036

**WANTED.**—A good active Cook. None need apply but who are competent. Apply at Mr. LONGFORD's, Blue Hill Hotel. 5011

**WANTED,** a respectable young Englishman, as Cook. Apply to Mr. DAWES, Jones' Buildings, Miller's Point. 4969

**WANTED,** a woman as Cook and general house servant. As the situation is light and salary liberal, none but a careful and steady person need apply. For address apply at the *Herald* Office. 5027

**TO MASTERS OR VESSELS, MECHANICS,** &c.

**THE** advertiser would be glad to make arrangements with Masters of Vessels, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, &c., to keep and make out their accounts, collect the same, if required. Reference as to references, &c., will be given. Apply by letter, B. R. *Herald* Office.

**WANTED**, an active young man as Porter, and to take charge of a horse. One that knows the town and has been accustomed to the grocery and spirit business would be preferred. Apply to T. J. Cullen, Wholesale Grocery and Spirit Stores, Reilly's Buildings, two doors south General Post Office. 5054

**WANTED**.—A married man of business, sober and industrious habits, requires an engagement to conduct or assist in the management of a store. He can undertake the correspondence of a country house, and keep books by double entry. His present employment as cashier and confidential clerk he will shortly relinquish in consequence of the return of his employer's son from the diggings. Address to A. S. W., *Herald* Office, N.B.—No objection to proceed to Port Phillip, or other neighbouring port. 4999

**WANTED**, by a competent person, an engagement as steward, or private servant in a London-going ship. Address to G. H. A., at the Infant School, Harrington-street, Sydney. 4962

**WANTED**, by a gentleman of colonial experience and capital, a working partnership in an old established mercantile house. References given and required. Address, A. G. H., *Herald* Office, Sydney. 4920

**WANTED**, by a young man, having left Scotland for the benefit of health, and having obtained the means of the voyage, would be happy to accept a situation in any line of business where diligence and honesty are required, (employment in Scotland connected with buildings). Would prefer a situation in a wholesale store, or a maritime agent's office. Salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Address J. Z. B., Mrs. William Orr, foot of Bathurst-street. 5015

**WANTED**, a situation as attendant on an invalid or insane lady, or as needlewoman; also, as parlour or barmaid. Address by letter O.P., *Herald* Office. 4969

**£25 REWARD**—Some malicious person or persons having, on Thursday last, poisoned four valuable greyhounds, belonging to me, at my Orangerie, Lane Cove, Hunter's Hill: I hereby offer the above reward to any person who shall give such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties guilty of this outrage; or I will give £10 to any person who shall give me sufficient private information of the guilty party or parties. **RICHARD HILL.**  
Bent-street, February 28. 4915

**FIVE POUNDS REWARD** will be paid by the Undersigned, to any person who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the author of the following hoax, which appeared as an advertisement in this journal on the 7th instant.  
**PENAL**.—The friends of the late Richard McGuffin are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence, No. 99, Macleay-street, on Sunday Evening next, at half-past 3 o'clock. N.B.—No gratuities will be issued.  
The above cruel and untrue advertisement was brought to this office on the evening of the 6th instant, by a man in a working dress, who asserted that the notice was true. The undersigned regret that the *Herald* should have been made the instrument of circulating so false and wicked a notice, and of thus injuring Mr. McGuffin.  
**KEMP AND FAIRFAX.**  
February 26. 4653

**£2 REWARD**.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver safe to the undersigned either of the undementioned horses, or to any one who will give such information as will lead to their recovery:—  
A light chestnut horse, white blaze on the face, branded JB on the near shoulder, one hind foot slightly specked, white, shaggy looking animal, aged. Missing from Jangle-mooney, near Braidwood, since 3rd of this month.  
A cheanut gelding, marked tail, branded GXT on the near side under the saddle, white on the hind legs, swished by a bullock's horn on the off rump, aged, strayed from Sofala last October, and supposed to have gone to his old run at Bendinlee, near Yass.  
**ALFRED DEL VES, BROADHURTON.**  
Police Barracks, Major's Creek, Araluen.  
February 26. 4965

**£2 REWARD**.—Absconded, on Sunday morning, from his hired service, a Chinese labourer named Hoo Hoo, per Arabia, from Amoy. Height about 5 feet 9 inches, slight make and of active appearance. A reward of two pounds will be paid for such information as will lead to his apprehension.  
**A. ASHDOWN,**  
Manager Australasian Sugar Company.  
Office, 427, George-street.  
Sydney, March 1. 5006

**STOLEN** from Stoney Creek, near Bogolong, on the 5th February, a dark brown mare, star in forehead, branded M I C, GW.  
black points. Three pounds reward, if stolen, on conviction of the thief, and one pound, if strayed and delivered to the undersigned.  
**JOHN CONROY.**  
Stoney Creek, February 25. 9454

**LOST**, a Gold Mourning Brooch, set with hair, with the names of donor and acceptor engraved at the back; supposed to have been dropped at the corner of Pitt-street, between Liverpool and Hunter-streets. Any person having found the same, and bringing it to Mr. JOHN HILL, Jun., King-street, will be rewarded. 4997

**THERE WAS A PURSE FOUND** on the Riley Estate, the 25th of February, by a son of Hughiey Lawns, coming from school, with a certain sum of money in it, and the owners of it, by giving the marks and tokens of it, and applying at HUGHIEY LAWNS, Surry-street, Woolloomooloo; and the owner must pay the advertisement. 4943

**TO LET**, in a healthy situation, a highly-finished family residence, containing six rooms, wine-cellar, kitchen (fitted up with Russell's patent cooking apparatus, cupboards, dressers, shelves, &c.), with a never failing supply of pure spring water. ROBERT APPELTON, Pawnbroker, 131, Bathurst-street. 5072

**PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET**.—To let, the Balmain Hotel, Balmain; the House is capable of doing a snug business, the rent is very moderate, and no income required, the fittings and fixtures belonging to the house. Application to be made to the undersigned.  
**JOHN CLARKE, Balmain.**  
N.B.—Parties looking out for a house will do well to apply at once, so as to be in good time for general lease. 4961

**TO LET**, a House at the Glebe, containing large drawing and dining room and store room on the ground floor, four bed-rooms up stairs; with out-houses, consisting of coach-house, stable, kitchen, and servant's rooms; large garden, back and front, large fowl yard, and an excellent well of water. Rent, £80 per annum. Apply to  
**WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE,**  
House Agents, George-street. 4986

**TO LET**, a substantial two-storied brick house, in Dixon-street, Sydney, with corresponding offices. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, BILLYARD, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Pitt-street. 4943

**TO LET**, that well-known and long-established Inn, known as the Golden Fleece, (formerly the Rose Inn), in the town of Yass. The business of this house is too well known to require comment. The furniture, stock, &c., may be taken at a valuation, and terms very liberal. For further particulars apply to Mr. JAMES MIDDLETON, 78, Pitt-street, Sydney, or to the present proprietor, **JAMES GROVNER.**  
Yass, February 27. 4988



**SADDLERY.**  
 &c New Liverpool.  
**MR. MORT** has received instructions to sell by public auction at his rooms, George-street, **TOMORROW, Wednesday, 3rd March, at 11 o'clock.**  
 Five packages Saddlery, comprising -  
 Gig harness  
 Somerset and best hoganin saddles  
 Plain fair saddles  
 Boys ditto ditto  
 Quilted side saddles  
 Pelham, snaffle, and other bridles  
 Ladies' bridles  
 Martingales, knee caps  
 Chariot and gig reins, heads, &c.  
 Halters, rugs, whips  
 Spurs, brushes, brushes  
 Blankets, carpet bags  
 Gig trees, saddle trees, &c., &c.  
 Terms at sale.

No reserve. 4097  
GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER  
SEEDS,  
Ex Osprey.  
MR. MORT is instructed to sell by  
auktion, at his Rooms, on WEDNES-  
DAY next, the 3rd March, at 11 o'clock,  
A very superior shipment of garden and field  
seeds, in every variety and all in first-  
rate condition.

22 Packages very choice flower seeds.  
Terms, cash. 5041

**ORNAMENTAL MARBLE CHIMNEY  
PIECES.**—Without reserve.

**M**R. MORT will sell by auction,  
at his Rooms, on **WEDNESDAY**  
next, March 3, at 11 o'clock,  
Seven handsome grey-veined Marble Mantel-  
pieces, with wide and highly polished jamba  
and slabs, suitable for residences.

room fire-places.  
Terms, cash—and to be sold without any  
reserve.

**IRONMONGERY.**  
**M**R. MORT is instructed to sell by  
auction, at his rooms, on WEDNES-  
DAY next, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,  
The following Ironmongery Goods, ex *Overseas*,  
from London:  
1 wheat mill and wheel complete. No. 5

6 post wrought coffee mills, 2, 3, 4, 5  
6 best ditto and covers, 2, 3, 4, 5  
32 lbs. brass wire assorted, 1 to 18  
11 kegs nails, viz.:

No. 1-1 cwt. 3 lbs. fine clasp nails		
2	"	4 ditto
3	"	5 ditto
4	"	7 ditto
5	"	10 ditto
6	"	14 ditto
7	"	18 ditto

8	"	14	rose nails
9	"	18	ditto
10	"	22	ditto
11	"	28	ditto
All best wrought.			

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**THE FLOURISHING TOWN OF GOULBURN.**

Sinclair's Steam Mill and Land  
 Family Dwelling House, in Sloane-street  
 Four Cottages, in Auburn-street  
 Eight Cottages, in Cliff-street

**MR. MORT** is instructed by the Official Assignee to give a brief announcement, as a  
**PRELIMINARY NOTICE,**  
of his intention to sell, at the Rooms, George-street, by public auction, on **TUESDAY, 10th**

March, at 11 o'clock.  
All the Official Assignee's right, title, and interest, in and to an Equity of Redemption in the above-named Properties, (which are of very large value), subject to a mortgage debt of £3500.  
The Full particulars will shortly appear in the mean time the Official Assignee, William Perry, Esq., will afford all needful information on application at his office, Pitt-street.  
Terms at sale.

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. MACALISTER.  
By order of the Official Assignee.  
Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight Sheep.


**M**R. MORT has received instructions to sell by auction, on **TUESDAY**, March 16, at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, The following quantity of Sheep departuring at the Estate near Pictou:—

Old wethers.....	232
Young ditto.....	440
Old.....	70

On a few .....	70
Young ditto .....	126
	865 more or less.

The whole of which will be deliverable at the above station.

Terms at sale. 4500



**IRON SCREW STEAMER CONSIDER.**  
British Built - 380 tons - and 60 Horse Power.

**M**R. MORT has received instructions from Messrs. Young and Co., Attorneys for the owners, to sell by auction, at his rooms, on **FRIDAY, March 19, at 11 o'clock.** The above very superior **IRON SCREW STEAMER**, recently arrived from San Francisco.

She was built at South Shields, in 1867, and was engaged for some time in the foreign trade: and, as a proof of her steaming and sailing, she performed 18 voyages from Leith to Hamburg within 10 months.

**HER ENGINES AND MACHINERY**  
**Are manufactured by Marshall, of South Shields, and in perfect order.**

**SHE IS ALSO WELL FOUND**  
 In masts, spars, sails, &c., and will carry 400 tons dead weight, or stow away 500 tons of cargo.

assorted goods, exclusively of machinery.  
**FOR THE COASTING TRADE**  
 Of this Colony, or as an auxiliary in the Port Phillip trade, she would be an invaluable acquisition, and that the purchase of her would prove a most profitable speculation is almost certain, as it is generally known that  
**THE SHAMROCK**  
 is realizing enormous profits.

☞ This opportunity should not be lost, as the vessel is to be offered for sale.

steamer are not likely to be sold at a high price, and the increasing importance of the Colony ensures success to owners of such vessels. 3572

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IN THE SUPREME COURT.  
Sheriff's Office, Sydney,  
1st March, 1852.

HYDE F. HAINES and WIFE.  
ON Saturday, the 3rd day of April  
next, at noon, at the London Tavern,  
Chancery-lane, Sheriff will cause

George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff was directed to be sold all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendants, Thomas Rainebeck and Elizabeth his wife, administrators of William Brown, deceased, in and to the equity of redemption of all that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 318 acres more or less, situate in the parish of Braxton, in the county of Northumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, commencing at the southern extremity of the west boundary line of the said parcel of 3000 acres, and bounded

on the north by the south boundary line of that grant bearing east 80 chains; on the east by 30 chains of the west boundary line of a Church reserve bearing south to the north boundary line of S. Marshall's 50 acre grant, by 4 chains of that boundary line bearing west to Anvil Creek, and by Anvil Creek downwards to the eastern extreme of the north boundary line of Dunn's 100 acre grant; on the south by a west line of 80 chains; and on the west by a north line of 40 chains to the com-

menting point—on this land is erected an iron, steam mill, cottages, &c., said to produce a revenue of £250 per annum—unless this exaction be previously satisfied.

1864

Printed and Published by CHARLES KNAPP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Tuesday, March 2, 1852.

la.news-page15098



# Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1882.

**SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.,  
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.,  
DIRECTORS:  
Thomas Agars, Esq., R. M. Robey, Esq.,  
Thos. Holt, jun., Esq., W. H. Scott, Esq.,  
Surveyor, James Hume, Esq.,  
Secretary, George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced scale of their Rates of Premium:

Sect. A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.  
Sect. B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.  
Sect. C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.

**FIFTY PER CENT.** of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all yearly policies, on terms the agent at cost of Insurance will be ONE-HALF only of the above rates.

This Company is established upon the principles of the Saxo Gothia Company, which is one of the leading and the most popular Fire Insurance Company in Germany, and which established, on the occasion of the great fire in Hamburg, the soundness of its principles.—The Saxo Gothia Company then paid all losses in full without inconvenience to its members, whereas many Joint Stock Companies, with apparently large capitals, had to compound.

All parties desiring of insuring in this Company may satisfy themselves by previous inspection of the register book as to the ability of members to make good the amount of their respective contributions, an advantage which they do not possess with regard to an absent unknown Proprietary.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

**GEORGE KING, Secretary.**  
N.B.—In case of fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Brown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the engine is kept.

**NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Office, Exchange Buildings, GEORGE-STREET.  
CAPITAL, £150,000.

**DIRECTORS:**  
J. Knox, Esq., (Chairman) J. H. Fairlie, Esq.,  
J. A. Duncanson, Esq., M. C. Jones, Esq.,  
J. H. O'Connell, Esq., J. W. Walker, Esq.,  
Surveyor—Captain W. S. Dalziel.

The Directors meet every Wednesday for general business at 11 o'clock, and on other days at a quarter before One o'clock, to receive applications for insurances.

Risks taken on vessels 35 tons register and upwards.

RATES OF PREMIUM.	
Free from particular average.	Guineas, per cent.
Europe, &c.	2
Great Britain, &c.	1 1/2
China, India, &c.	1 1/2
Manila, &c.	2
Java, &c.	1 1/2
Turkey Straits, &c.	1 1/2
South America, &c.	1 1/2
California, &c.	1 1/2
Mauritius, &c.	1 1/2
Bourbon, &c.	1 1/2
Cape of Good Hope, &c.	2
Auckland, &c.	1 1/2
Port Nicholson, &c.	1 1/2
Nelson, &c.	1 1/2

Goods insured with particular average an addition of 1/2 to 1 per cent. is made to the above rates. Time risks subject to special arrangement.

By order of the Board,  
**ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.**  
Sydney, 30th October. 5763

**NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Office, Exchange Buildings, GEORGE-STREET.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the Directors of this Company grant Policies, in triplicate, on produce from Sydney to Great Britain, payable, in case of loss, in London, at the following rates of premium, viz.:

Wool, average payable on every bale as if separately insured, 2 1/2 Guineas per cent.  
Tallow, Oil, and other goods free from particular average, 1 1/2 Guineas per cent.  
Gold Dust, 1 1/2 Guineas per cent.  
With the usual allowance of 5 per cent. brokerage, and an additional allowance of 10 per cent. discount.

By order of the Board,  
**ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.**  
Sydney, November 26. 10770

**FUNERALS.**—J. HILL, in tendering his best thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and being determined to merit a continuance of the same, begs to intimate to the public generally that he will in future perform Funerals from One Pound upwards, and to the really necessitous his charges will be merely nominal, without regard to profit.

**JOHN HILL, Jun.,**  
Undertaker, King-street. 3970

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.**  
CAPITAL ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

**REDUCED SCALE OF PREMIUMS:**

	Per annum.	Per cent.
Slated brick or stone buildings detached	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto contiguous	7	6
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto to inferior buildings	10	0
Shingled ditto ditto ditto detached	10	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto contiguous	12	6
Inferior buildings	15s. and 17	6

Vessels in harbour with or without warranty to repair and ships building.  
Hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.  
Losses by lightning made good.  
All losses promptly adjusted in Sydney.  
**GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,**  
Agents.  
Spring-street, Sydney. 4109

**FOR THE SOUTHERN GOLD-DIGGINGS.**  
Speed and comfort obtained, and night travelling avoided.

**THAT** splendid four horse coach, "The Golden Age," will continue starting three times a week for Goulburn and Braidwood, starting from Sydney, at Skinner's Hotel, corner of George and Hunter streets, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday mornings, at 8 a.m., and returning from Braidwood and Goulburn, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 p.m. All parcels taken care of and faithfully delivered.

From Sydney to Braidwood	£ s. d.
to Goulburn	3 5 0
All extra luggage above 14lbs. per passenger, will be charged at the rate of sixpence per pound, to Goulburn, and nine-pence to Braidwood.	

N.B.—The proprietors will not be responsible for accidents, or for delays caused by weather or bad state of the roads.

**BOOKING OFFICES.**  
Sydney—Skinner's Hotel, corner of George and Hunter streets.  
Goulburn—Mendleson's Goulburn Hotel, Goulburn.  
Braidwood—Roberts' Royal Hotel, Braidwood.

**PROPRIETORS:**  
N. EDWARDS, Sydney.  
N. MENDLESON, Goulburn.  
J. RUTLEDGE, Braidwood.

**GOOD NEWS.**  
**LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK.**  
**"GOLD!" "GOLD!"**

**SAMUEL DAVIS**, of the Australian Store, Goulburn, begs to acquaint his friends and the numerous arrivals for the Gold-fields at Tuena, Araluen, and Turi Turi, that his stock is the largest and most complete of any establishment out of Sydney, and that he is determined to sell at such prices as will render it impossible for any house, even in the great capital of New South Wales, to compete with him, everything being imported direct from the manufacturer, and bought for cash by his agent.

To attempt to enumerate the varied assortment would be impossible. His old friends are fully aware that his is the cheapest store in the southern district, and new comers will soon satisfy themselves that that character is well deserved.

Cradles, shovels, spades, and every description of digging apparatus can be got positively cheaper than at Sydney, or at any other store in the colony.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Gold, and other produce, bought for cash, in any quantity.  
P.S.—S. D. is prepared to advance on Gold, and other produce consigned to his Agent in Sydney, who is sure to obtain the highest market price. Observe!

**SAMUEL DAVIS,**  
Old Established Australian Store,  
Goulburn, November 25. 111

As you travel through life  
May you live well on the road.

**ROYAL MARINE HOTEL,**  
WOLLONGONG.

**MR. R. RUSSELL**, in accordance with the departure of the Keora, steamer, say Mondays and Thursdays, at three o'clock, has established a public table, charge—dinner and Toot's ale, 2s. per head.

Ladies and gentlemen availing themselves of the delicacies and substantial of the table, will find this establishment most convenient, as it is only an agreeable walk of three minutes to the Keora.

**£5 REWARD.**—Stolen out of my stable, at Hassanswalla, on the 13th instant, by Thomas Gately, late stud groom to William Lawson, Esq., a chestnut Mare, with saddle and bridle—mare branded JC on one shoulder, and IE on the other, one of the hind legs white. The above reward will be given to any person that will give any information that may lead to the recovery of mare, saddle, bridle, and conviction of thief.

**PHILIP MYLECHARANE,**  
Bagle Inn, Hassanswalla, via Hartley,  
February 20. 4376

**AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**

**SABBATH SCHOOLS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**

**A** SUPPLY of Bibles and Testaments has just been received for gratuitous distribution among Sabbath Schools of the colony.

Applications for grants to be made by letter (post paid) addressed to the Secretary, Miller's Point, Sydney, on or before the 30th March next, stating—

When the School was established?  
Where it is situated?  
Distinguished by any name? or connected with any Religious body?  
What has been the average number of children attending during the last three months?  
What number of Bibles and Testaments are required for immediate use?

How they are to be forwarded?  
It is respectfully intimated to applicants and to the public generally, that while these Bibles and Testaments are given gratuitously, subscriptions and donations of any amount will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. W. Allen, Esq.; or by

**JAMES COMRIE, Secretary.**  
Miller's Point, Sydney.  
February 26. 4584

**HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR.**  
240, PITT-STREET.

**CHARLES MARTIN** begs to inform the public in general, that the greater portion of his men having returned from the diggings to resume their former occupation, and at the request of many of his old customers, he will continue the coach building in connection with his weekly sale by auction of horses, cattle, and other property.

C.M. begs to state that he has engaged Mr. Edward Healy to manage the horse department, which arrangement will enable him to pay the same attention to the carriage business that he has hitherto paid to the confidence of the public for the last 12 years.

Parties sending horses to livery will have every attention paid them, and all horse stock sent for sale by auction, are requested to be forwarded, with their description and capabilities, the day previous to sale.

Large roomy boxes for entries.  
N.B.—A shoeing forge on the premises for the convenience of the public, under the superintendence of a first-rate farrier.

Sydney, February 10. 3432

**CLOTHES BASKETS AND CHINA MATTING, EX ALMADA.**

**JOHN HILL, JUN.,** having purchased the entire shipment of Baskets per Almada, begs the immediate attention of his customers and the public generally to the above articles, which on inspection will be found not only superior in quality, but, to meet the daily increasing demand, reduced in price.

**JOHN HILL, JUN.,** Undertaker, 4595 King-street.

**IMPORTERS OF CARGOES TEA AND SUGAR.**  
Are reminded that there is room in Unwin's Argyle-street Warehouses, either Banded or Faxed, for several Cargoes, and that the rate of rent is 3d. per ton per week, and the charge for stowing and delivering of sixpence per ton each way, includes the labour of weighing on delivery in all cases where the goods are carted at the expense of the importer.

**For Shirts.**  
Drays are found at the expense of the store, and the banded charges as advertised—See 1st January, 1882.

**HENRY FISHER.**  
Lease of Unwin's Bonded and Free Warehouses.  
January 10. 889

**GOLD.**  
**JOSEPH HERRING**, late Accountant of the Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria, having established himself as a Gold Agent in that City, is prepared to receive orders for the purchase of Gold Dust on commission, to be disposed of as his principals may direct.

Mr. Herring trusts that a service of upwards of eleven years in the above named institution, will be a sufficient guarantee for his integrity in the management of any business that may be entrusted to him.

Melbourne, Victoria, January 1. 286

**NOTICE.**—The Sydney Morning Herald can be obtained every morning at Mr. W. T. PINNEY'S, Chemist, (District Post Office), Farram-street. 3285

**REPAIRING WATCHES.**  
The undersigned begs to inform his customers and the public in general that he has still in his employ the best English workmen in the colony, and that he continues to clean Watches at the following reduced prices:—

Watches of the vertical construction... 2s. 6d.  
Ditto, patent lever... 3s. 6d.  
Ditto, horizontal or Geneva... 4s. 6d.  
Best English lunette glasses fitted for one shilling.

All Watches cleaned at this establishment are warranted for 12 months, and are properly regulated by the astronomical clock.

**D. DAVIS,**  
475, George-street.

**HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

**A** MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's-street, Weymouth, dated May 16th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—At the age of eighteen my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your advertisement, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without ointment or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) **WILLIAM GALPIN.**

The above invaluable medicines will in future, in consequence of advice from Professor Holloway, of 244, Strand, London, be sold in Sydney, at the store of the undersigned, at reduced prices—viz., 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 14s., 28s., and 42s.

A similar reduction will be made at wholesale.

**J. K. HRYDON, 78, King-street.**  
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Australasian Colonies. 3486

**PIANOFORTES.**  
**CAUTION.**—Messrs. STODART having no connection with any other house, find it necessary to caution the public against the numerous frauds practised under colour of such supposed and often asserted connection. The daily practice both in England and the Colonies of advertising pianofortes to be disposed of (as if by private individuals, under peculiar circumstances of distress, &c., &c.) is one of the means resorted to by makers of the inferior instruments, in which an imitation name piece (just sufficiently imperfect to evade the law) is inserted. All the instruments manufactured by Messrs. Stodart bear the full inscription, **WILLIAM STODART AND SON, No. 1, Golden-square, London.**

The undersigned has received by late arrivals an assortment of Pianofortes from the same eminent manufacturers, comprising cottage, grand, and semi-grand.

**H. W. HAMILTON,**  
Macquarie-place,  
Agent for William Stodart and Son.

**WOOLWAY STORES, MANEROO.**  
THE undersigned having made arrangements for twelve months' supply of goods direct from London, is now selling off at greatly reduced prices.

Wool, Tallow, and other colonial produce purchased for Cash, or liberal advances made on the same consigned for sale to Mr. H. W. Hamilton, Sydney; or Messrs. Sinclair, Hamilton, and Co., London.

**ALEXANDER HAMILTON,**  
Woolway, Maneroo, February 11. 3550

**TO QUARTZ-CRUSHING AND MINING COMPANIES, MILLERS, AND OTHERS.**  
THE Undersigned have for sale,—

A Superior 10 horse, vertical, high pressure Steam-engine, with metallic piston, double sliding valves, &c., &c.

Also, Two Patent Progressive Corn-mills, with two feet eight-inch burrs, in iron frame, complete, with driving gear, wheat smutting machine, Taxford's patent sieves, &c., &c.

The above complete engine and flour mills have been put up for inspection at Buchanan's Wharf, and Mr. Struth, engineer, will afford intending purchasers all information required. For terms, apply to

**MACNAB, BROTHERS, AND CO.**  
BALMAIN ESTATE.

THE long-pending suit in **CHANCERY**, in which this Estate has been involved, having been decided, and an Official Copy of the DECREE of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, confirming the Will of the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, and authorising a sale of the estate, having arrived in the Colony:

The undersigned ATTORNEYS for the Trustees of the Estate, hereby give notice, that they are ready to receive applications for the purchase of all or any portion of the same.

They further give notice, that a new survey and plan of the Estate, divided into convenient allotments, is in course of preparation, and that when completed a limited number of the allotments will be brought to sale by public auction.

**JOHN THACKER,**  
**ARTHUR CECIL DANIELL,**  
**HENRY MOORE,**  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Holden and McCarthy.

**ON SALE.**—Rice for Coolies.  
150 bags Patna Rice, suitable for Coolies.

**GEORGE REES,**  
February 19. 4064



celebrated profile of "Punch," and well deserving the inspection of the curious. to 1 Case stripe shirts 1 THIS DAY, Tuesday, 2nd March, at 11 o'clock and post hogskin saddles

#### AUSTRALIAN RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Society took place pursuant to advertisement on Friday evening, in the Baptist Chapel, Bathurst-street. A considerable number of respectable persons, principally ladies, attended. George Rees, Esquire, having been called to the chair, opened the meeting by calling on the Rev. Mr. Ham to engage in religious exercises, and a hymn was sung and prayer offered up.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the report about to be read was the 25th report of the Society. The progress of the branch Society in Australia could scarcely be compared to that of the Parent Society, but there was ample ground for rejoicing at the rapid strides which had been made during the last few years. The annual report of the parent Society, which was now in its 53rd year, was exceedingly interesting, and he recommended that all those who were interested in the objects of the Society should obtain copies. It was intended by the Society to import a number of the Annual Reports regularly, and to distribute them among those who should be willing to subscribe for them. The Society although in some respects a trading body did not aim at profit in the distribution of tracts; but its object was to reduce the price of religious tracts and books, so as to bring them within the means of the poor man, and thus raise him in the scale of humanity. The Society was devoid of sectarianism. Like the good Samaritan, it was anxious to pour wine and oil into the wounds of all who were suffering, wherever it found them. It was one of the noblest societies in the world, and might well be called the personification of true and universal benevolence.

#### The Secretary then read the following

Amidst the turmoil of worldly business and the endless varieties of the changing scene, it is cheering and invigorating to turn to the reports of the Society, and to find that its progress is so great and its objects so important, that it is able to raise the human race out of the degradation and misery which it has entailed upon them, and to prepare them for entering upon a new and better state of existence, when all their powers shall be attained and consecrated to the love and service of their heavenly God.

The Society, whose operations during the past year are now about to be detailed, claims your spiritual attention, on the ground that its chief object is through the medium of the valuable and interesting publications it issues, to arouse the attention of man to a sense of his true position in the sight of God, to point him to the only atoning sacrifice for sin, and to teach him to live on earth in daily readiness for being called to share in the duties and enjoyment of heaven.

It is with feelings of the liveliest gratitude to the Great Giver of all good, that the Committee of the Australian Religious Tract Society announce to the friends of that institution the very pleasing fact that the year which has recently closed has been by far the most successful of all the twenty-eight years during which the operations of the Society have been carried on.

The contributions to its funds have increased considerably over those of last year. The income of its publications are more than double those of any former year, and they are now taken in excess of those of the previous year.

The subscriptions and donations received during the year 1851 (including the collection at last annual meeting) amount to £74 12s. and the sale of 25,125 books, tracts, and children's books during the same period, has produced the sum of £371 19s.

There have also been sent out more than 37,425 tracts, and other publications, for gratuitous distribution, in 250 different districts, extending from Clifton Land on the north, to Wide Bay and Port Phillip on the south, and stretching from Sydney to the Murrumbidgee, the Lachlan, the Harwin, and the Darling, making the length of the year to amount to the large number of 62,550 books and tracts.

Since the commencement of this Society in 1823, it has circulated no less than 664,559 religious publications in the United Kingdom, and the various vessels visiting our shores have also received large supplies, and have carried them in various languages to many distant parts of the world.

During the last eight months the newly discovered and quickly populated southern localities have not been lost sight of. Every opportunity has been eagerly taken advantage of by the Committee to saturate these districts with suitable tracts, and other publications of the Society, in order that all who may have been hitherto ignorant, heathen, and debasing pursuit of gold digging may be reclaimed, through the medium of these silent messengers, that there is something far more precious than gold.

During the past year the Committee have transmitted to the London Society the sum of £230 on purchase account, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £74 12s. 6d. (Nineteen hundred and thirty-two, a further sum of £100 has been forwarded.—J.C.). They have also increased the stock and balance in the Mutual Insurance Office, to the amount of £200.

It will be observed that a large item in the expenditure of this Society is for advertising in the newspapers. This expense your Committee for a long time shrank from incurring, but having found it of essential service to the Society, by making it more extensively known, and by increasing to a very considerable extent the sale of its publications, and thinking it right to continue, and will, in future, as occasion offers, bring its valuable publications in a similar way before the notice of the public.

Special attention is invited to the large and varied stock of cheap religious literature, now to be found in the Depot of the Society, corner of Pitt and King streets, consisting of Tracts, Bibles, Adventure, Sermons, Old Testament, and Books for the Blind, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Science, Philosophy, Natural History, and all kinds of story-books suited to all ages and conditions, at such reasonable prices as bring them within the grasp of every one. Grants of English, French, and German Tracts, and other publications for gratuitous distribution, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, James Currie, Miller's Point, Sydney, stating where they are to be distributed. Your Committee are glad to be able to report that during the past year, they have received applications for grants of tracts, &c., for gratuitous distribution among the poor, from all parts of the vast interior of New South Wales, to all of which they have liberally responded, and as they have recently received from the London Society a large supply for the same purpose, they hereby invite all who take the least interest in the moral and spiritual welfare of their dependants, neighbours, and friends, to apply for a portion of that good seed which may spring up into everlasting life.

The attention of the Committee has been lately called to a most successful mode of increasing the circulation of their works, carried out very extensively in England, and on the continent of Europe, and they have recently engaged the services of a pious, active young man, as Voluntary, at a salary of £25 per annum, to devote his whole time to the service of the Society, by visiting the various gold mining localities, and visiting from tent to tent, and from cradle to cradle, endeavouring to awaken the attention of all to that which is more to be desired than the gold of Egypt or the Topas of Ethiopia. It is the wish and intention of the Committee to make this, as far as possible, a self-supporting system, and they hope that ultimately they will be enabled to carry out that idea, but at present, and for some time to come, it will involve the Society in increased expense, and they therefore appeal to the public for increased support. It is true that the contributions during the past year have increased considerably over those of the previous year, but nevertheless they have only amounted to £74 12s. 6d. and what a pitance is that compared with the wealth and magnitude of the metropolitan, where we dwell! If but a tithe of what is daily spent in Sydney on the luxury and frivolities of life, were given to this Society, how soon would it be enabled to increase its

simple exhibition of Divine truth, without proselytizing to any particular views. He was glad to find from the Report that the Society had taken a new start, and that it was attracting the earnest attention and interest of all classes of Christians in this country. He would conclude by expressing his hope that they would afford the Society their cordial and unceasing support.

The Rev. W. B. Boyce seconded the motion. It was never a pleasing duty to follow the Rev. Mr. Mansfield, for he so entirely exhausted the subjects he spoke upon that he left nothing for a secondor to say. Yet he trusted they would bear with him whilst he made a few observations on the merits of the Tract Society. And first he would say the Society was greatly indebted to the influence of the press for the progress it had already made. Although the press was not entitled to claim all the power it sometimes arrogated to itself, yet it was a great and powerful engine, and when employed in the propagation of the truth, it could not but be recognised as one of the great means of disseminating and spreading the Gospel. The press had printed nearly six hundred millions of tracts, which was almost one to each individual man living upon the earth; and these tracts found access into places where the living preacher could not go. They paved the way for the missionary; they scaled the walls and barriers of China; they penetrated into the interior of India; they were read in remote and inaccessible places in the world. And the Society had begun in a modest way, with no flourish of trumpets, with no vainglorious anticipations of success, which always ended in disappointment. The Society for sending expeditions up the Niger had reckoned among its friends all the great men of the day; but with all its boasting and flourishing of trumpets it had come to nothing. Now the Tract Society began by simply dropping a few tracts about here and there; but it had accomplished wonders, because the great doctrines of the Christian religion were plainly declared in those tracts, whose brevity was their greatest recommendation. In these days men lived fast, and had not time to read large volumes; but these little tracts took up no time, and being generally the production of great minds, of men distinguished for their intellectual qualities, and their power of explaining and enforcing the truths of Christianity, which power they derived from the influence of God the Spirit upon their hearts, these unpretending tracts exercised a great influence over all classes of men. The Society had also furnished the world with some of the greatest theological works of those great Puritan Doctors of the 17th century, of whom George Thompson said there were giants in those days. The Society did not confine itself, however, to theology only; it approached the mind of the day by a variety of avenues, by giving a Christian tone to general literature. Some of the publications of the Society on natural history, and ecclesiastical history, were among the most interesting nature. In their treatment of civil history, also, they adhered to the motto "God in history," and in the books they published, although they spared not to glean from the heathen world the most profound scholars, particularly the French and German philosophers who had lived into the history of antiquity, they yet gave a Christian tone to their compilations, and exhibited the best of the heathen world through a Christian instead of a Pagan medium. The most sensible and most comprehensive, and at the same time most impartial history of England was that published by the Tract Society, and was worthy of the warmest and best feelings of their hearts. He was fully convinced that tract distribution was one of the most efficient means of promoting Christian influences and true religion throughout the world. It opened an avenue through which the great truths of Christianity must be brought to bear on that indifference to all religion, which all were ready to admit prevailed to a fatal extent, and which was as dangerous as open hostility to religion. It opened an avenue to meet these errors of morality and of doctrine which were so largely existent in the world; and it was the means of disseminating sound religious principles, as well as the instruction for living a pure, holy, and virtuous life in quarters where no other influence could be brought to bear. This was the effect of this Society on all ranks of life, many of them utterly inaccessible to any mode of religious instruction. These tracts were on their pages, in language simple but of great force, the message of mercy to the poor sinner, who perhaps never heard the voice of the preacher. It has sometimes pleaded with its small voice to the heathen the sinner, and all other human means had been employed in vain. The little tract, like the smooth stone taken from the brook with which David of old smote down the Philistine has oftentimes vanquished these hearts which had made themselves the citadel of infidelity and immorality. They were as arrows shot from a bow, regardless where the shaft might rest, and often they entered through the joints of the armour of the unbeliever, and have given the sinner no rest till the balm of Gilead had been poured into his wounds. Again, this Society pleaded to them in another way. These tracts, small as some of them were, yet in the aggregate formed a mass of literature, which ennobled the Christian world. A mass of literature which with silent steps found its way into the mansions of the rich and the hovels of the poor, diffusing life and light around it every varied sphere of society. The Society in this resolution, craved the support of the public in a larger degree than heretofore—and they founded their prayer on the broad and noble principles he had just alluded to. The object was to extend indefinitely the practical benefits of the operations, and to multiply a hundred-fold the blessings which had flowed from it. This resolution, if passed, and he could not doubt that it would be passed without a dissentient voice, pledged these present to extend the funds of the Society, and if they passed the resolution, let them not forget the pledge they have made, and act not only on the resolution, but up to it. And well might they as Christian men set up to their plumes. Well might they noble men of this mighty engine of Christianity for the extension of Christ's Church on earth. The enemies of God's truth in all ages had found

or if it did, might perchance be neglected, or even burned. Would a swearer, for instance, read the Bible, even if it were within his reach? No! But if he saw the tract entitled, "The Swearer's Prayer," its solemn and startling admonition might awaken him to a sense of his iniquity, and lead him to the fountain of truth and of grace. The traveller in the highway, in whose path a tract is dropped, stops to pick it up; and arrested by its title, he reads, and perchance his soul is directed by its instrumentality to the Saviour of souls. Thus the tract was a powerful auxiliary to divine truth, which it helped to carry into every land and into every habitation; and thus many were rescued from the error of their way and brought to seek the Lord; and oh, if there be joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, ought we not to rejoice if one poor soul was rescued from perdition by the instrumentality of this society? If we have found that the Saviour is precious, ought we not to put up our fervent prayers unto God that others might be brought to know him, and to love and serve the Lord Jesus Christ, the work of God, though opposed by multitudes, shall go on conquering and to conquer, and though all flesh is grass, the word of God endureth for ever. If, therefore, they approved of the object of this Society, and rejoiced at the good it had done, let them not only give thanks to God from whom all blessing was derived, but let them assist and support the Society in extending its operations and enlarging the field of its labours. There was one way in which they could especially be assisting in the good work, which was to form themselves into Auxiliary Tract Societies of five or six individuals; each taking the district round his own residence, and going from door to door, distributing tracts wherever they could be distributed. By this means they would not only be doing good to their fellow-creatures; but many would be employing the time which they now frittered away, like those labourers who stood idle in the market-place, saying, No man hath hired us. Remember that they must give an account hereafter of every hour of the time thus wasted in unprofitable idleness. Let each examine whether or not there was a field for the employment of his talent, and go forth at once without delay, trusting to that arm which never failed to support them in their labours, and looking to the glorious recompense they were sure to receive hereafter in the Kingdom of our God.

The Rev. Mr. Saxton had very great pleasure in seconding the resolution, which had been so very ably moved by his friend who had preceded him. He was not sure what was the origin of the practice of seconding resolutions, but it was a time-honoured practice, and he was sure that it was a good one. He was sure that the wisdom of their ancestors had discovered good and substantial reasons for its adoption. Perhaps one reason for it might be that it was thought right that the judgment of two men should agree on any given point, before that point was laid before any public meeting. It might also be that it was advisable that two men should concur in their opinion of the importance of the point to be discussed; and it might be, lastly, that it was thought that two men viewing the subject from different points of view, should agree in coming to the same conclusion respecting it before that conclusion was laid before a meeting. If it were the last point, it was of importance, then indeed there could be little use in his attempting to address them; for he believed the necessity of this resolution had been already proved to the conviction not only of their understandings, but to excitement of the warmest and best feelings of their hearts. He was fully convinced that tract distribution was one of the most efficient means of promoting Christian influences and true religion throughout the world. It opened an avenue through which the great truths of Christianity must be brought to bear on that indifference to all religion, which all were ready to admit prevailed to a fatal extent, and which was as dangerous as open hostility to religion. It opened an avenue to meet these errors of morality and of doctrine which were so largely existent in the world; and it was the means of disseminating sound religious principles, as well as the instruction for living a pure, holy, and virtuous life in quarters where no other influence could be brought to bear. This was the effect of this Society on all ranks of life, many of them utterly inaccessible to any mode of religious instruction. These tracts were on their pages, in language simple but of great force, the message of mercy to the poor sinner, who perhaps never heard the voice of the preacher. It has sometimes pleaded with its small voice to the heathen the sinner, and all other human means had been employed in vain. The little tract, like the smooth stone taken from the brook with which David of old smote down the Philistine has oftentimes vanquished these hearts which had made themselves the citadel of infidelity and immorality. They were as arrows shot from a bow, regardless where the shaft might rest, and often they entered through the joints of the armour of the unbeliever, and have given the sinner no rest till the balm of Gilead had been poured into his wounds. Again, this Society pleaded to them in another way. These tracts, small as some of them were, yet in the aggregate formed a mass of literature, which ennobled the Christian world. A mass of literature which with silent steps found its way into the mansions of the rich and the hovels of the poor, diffusing life and light around it every varied sphere of society. The Society in this resolution, craved the support of the public in a larger degree than heretofore—and they founded their prayer on the broad and noble principles he had just alluded to. The object was to extend indefinitely the practical benefits of the operations, and to multiply a hundred-fold the blessings which had flowed from it. This resolution, if passed, and he could not doubt that it would be passed without a dissentient voice, pledged these present to extend the funds of the Society, and if they passed the resolution, let them not forget the pledge they have made, and act not only on the resolution, but up to it. And well might they as Christian men set up to their plumes. Well might they noble men of this mighty engine of Christianity for the extension of Christ's Church on earth. The enemies of God's truth in all ages had found

The resolution was then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

The Reverend William Carey moved the second resolution: "That this meeting, being aware of the great good which must result to the community at large by the extensive circulation of the publications issued by this Society, desires to offer to Almighty God most hearty thanks for the success which during the past year has crowned the efforts of this important institution, and hereby pledges itself to renewed exertions in forwarding such a good cause, and in assisting the Committee to send other labourers into the interior to scatter the good seed yet more abundantly."

He thought they were bound to return their heartfelt thanks to God, for the good which had been accomplished by this Society. A short time ago, he had been told by a venerable and long resident in this colony, of the wonderful improvement which had taken place in the last few years, and the remark had made an impression upon him, which had not yet died away, and which was confirmed by the meeting he now beheld, which was a sure evidence of real and solid progress. They had indeed great reason to thank God and take courage. The Tract Society was a powerful auxiliary to the Bible Society, in that it carried the same truths into places where the Bible could not go. The gospel might be compared to the flowing of a mighty river, taking its rise from the foot of the throne of God, and the Lamb, and which would only rise the more from the attempts of its enemies to stop its progress; gladdening the hearts of men, and giving them the foretaste of a bright immortality, a gleam of the life beyond the grave. Already had it passed through many lands, and was destined to pass through many more, and although the Pope with his ignominious army of monks and friars laboured to erect his ecclesiastical dam to keep out the river of the truth of life, and to keep the waters of life from reaching the world, yet the power of the agency was at work, and the waters of life would overflow and spread abroad like a flood, until the knowledge of the Lord should extend to the ends of the earth. But the river might cease to flow, and the dwellers in the world be scattered abroad, and could not see the benefit of its benefits by reason of its distance, or of their ignorance of its pure and life giving qualities. And in such case its waters must be carried to them by other and subsidiary means. Now this was precisely what was the aim of the Tract Society in presenting in a simple form the truths of the Bible in places where the Holy Spirit had not yet descended,



the value and the power of the influence which was the mainspring of the exertions of the Society. They knew well the immense advantage of carrying by means of the press the sentiments they professed into every nook and corner of society, and they had employed this amazing influence but too successfully. The French anarchists in 1793, when infidelity not only raised its hideous and giant hand against all religion, and against all the principles of pure morality and the best influences of society, spared no trouble, no expense, no trick of worldly wisdom, to make this influence available. They bought up the paper from the merchants which was to form the wrappers of the dealers in articles of consumption, and thus with their parcels of tea and sugar, and all the other necessities and comforts of life, the tenets of a cold infidelity, and disgusting immorality, were carried through every part of the country, until the mighty impulse had done its work, and the monarchy of the country, not only sunk in bloodshed, but the whole framework of society was shaken to its centre, and tottered from its base. Nor had this power been made available alone for the spread of infidel principles. Every heresy in every nation had exerted the like means to spread its corrupting and behaving influences. In Scotland, some few years back, a heresy of this kind sprang up—a band of men adopting a new name in sooth, but who were in fact nothing but semi-pelagians, had used every effort in their power by means of tracts and publications to subvert the purity of their religion. And in their own day, let them look to the Mormonite heresy, spreading as it had not only in America, but latterly in Europe, and he was informed to no inconsiderable extent within the last few months in this their adopted country, and ask themselves how could the degrading absurdities of this new sect have prevailed so extensively, but for this means? Great then, whether for or against Christianity, must this influence be looked upon to be let them as true followers of Christ, as true soldiers of his army, hallow this wonderful means of grace let them press forward to take their guns from the enemies of religion, and to turn them against themselves. Let them rise to take the weapons of the ungodly from their hands, and use them in the service of that faith round which Christians ought to rally with their loins girded, and equipped in the full armour of God. He might plead on behalf of this Society the many advantages it had conferred, and which it was well fitted to confer upon the world, in affording religious instruction, in freeing wicked men from unholy habits and vicious propensities, in guiding the feet of sinners into the way of peace, and teaching their dark souls the blessings of their Saviour's atonement. He might plead that these tracts had by their titles alone been available as converters to the truth and to the word. How Sabbath-breakers, habitual deserters of the Lord's day, had been brought over by the simple title of one of these tracts—"Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy." In one instance he knew that this tract had induced one who read it for half an hour, taking it up to write away this half-hour, to tell his fellow-men in the desecration of the Sabbath to refrain from their evil ways, and the rest of whose life was spent in the endeavour to set a fence round the holiness, and the sanctity, and the Christian work of the day. He could plead for this Society in reference to the many persons in various countries whom it had weaned from doctrines of superstition and error, and from habits of disgusting and almost licentious immorality. He could point to those who had once been degraded by those influences, but who, under the saving grace of this Society had become centres of moral loveliness, beauty, and purity. He could point to lands where the undefined word of God was not admitted, but where the unpretending tract had found its way, and had wrought conviction on minds who had theretofore renounced all faith in a sin-absolving Church, in the fabled efforts of mere human mediators between fallen man and his offended God. He might also point to formalists who had set up doctrines of infallibility which they preached forth to the world, but who, through some tract whose title had asked of them, "Are you living, or are you dead?" had cast from them the garments of hypocrisy, of dissimulation, and of pride. The cloak in which they had wrapped themselves was rent from the top to the bottom, and they who were hitherto to Him who alone was the hiding-place from the storm, and cover from the tempest. But there was yet one point on which he might plead for this Society, and this was, because it affected the interests of all those who were concerned in promoting it in common with all other good works. There was no work of goodness, no work of service to God and Christ, and of charity to men—no benevolent or religious institution, which Christian men supported, which did not, beside the amelioration it afforded to those who shared its gifts, profit those from whom those gifts proceeded. Like mercy—twice blessed mercy—these institutions in their operations, blessed alike him who received and him who gave. This mercy the committee of this Society now asked at their hands, and the blessing of him who was ready to perish, in order to wash away their sins, would rest on those who responded to the call. The resolution was then put and passed unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. BRADLEY, in rising to propose the third resolution, would say that he was a man of earnest feeling, the meeting was one of an earnest character—an earnestness distinguished for its intelligence—the speeches were earnest, for the speakers and he trusted the audience were in earnest in their support of this Society, and if there were any service to which they should devote themselves in all earnestness of spirit, surely it was the service of the Lord Jesus Christ. It was from these reasons to earnestness which the Society offered that he had been induced to obtain from some parties who had been engaged in forwarding the operations of the Society reports of what they had been able to effect, with the hope of being able to induce others to engage in the same holy work, and he would venture to read two notes which he had received in answer to this request, which would not, he trusted, be without their usefulness in exciting others to increased earnestness in this work. No doubt it was a fine thing to be able to dwell on principles so broad, so high, and holy as those on which this Society was based, and which had been so eloquently adverted to by previous speakers, and no one more fully than himself could admire the philosophy which actuated every operation of this Society. Still the Society must have a practical basis and operation before these great principles and this simple but glorious philosophy could be made useful, and to give it this practical bearing, the friends of the Society must lend their personal aid to the work. (The rev. gentleman here read two reports from tract distributors to a considerable extent at Hedder, speaking strongly of the desire of the people to receive these tracts, and the good which had been effected by the distribution which had been made.) Now these were very simple facts, and he admitted that in one way they were not calculated to make that impression on the mind which the speeches they had heard were calculated to convey. But there was a way in which he thought they were calculated to convey a very beneficial impression; and it was in reference to the metaphor which had been so forcibly employed by one of the previous speakers,—"the comparison of the word of Truth to water;—and he would say in reference to the good done by these two parties, let them all so labour till the whole community was deluged with evangelical light. The resolution he had to propose was as follows:—"That this meeting being deeply sensible that at the present time it is the imperative duty of all Protestant Christians to unite together for the purpose of extensively diffusing throughout the colony the blessed truths and the pure morality contained in the publications circulated by this Society, hereby invite the cordial co-operation of all who love the Gospel, and who desire the future welfare of their adopted country." The business resting on his shoulders in reference to this resolution was very simple. It was, indeed, only to inform them of that which they had heard before in somewhat different words. They had been told that the Society had a great number of publications distinguished by their inculcations of pure morality, holiness of life, and the blessed truth. Now, the Society wanted these publications circulated. It was not the case. They were well known—their character was established, and they were admitted to be as the work of human zeal, human piety, and human genius, eminently reflections from the pure gospel of Christ. In the pages of the publications of this Society the spirit and genius of Christianity were beautifully illustrated. He remembered a remark which occurred in the writings of that great Englishman, Dr. Arnold, that he had never read anything which so simply, so simply, so affectionately declared the duties of a Christian man as the allegory in the Pilgrim's Progress—and he might say here, that this well known work in its parts, and in its conceptions, was to be found in the publications of the Society. He thought that this remark of Dr. Arnold's might be extended to the whole of the publications of the Society, for look at the whole range of literature, and it would be vain to find any class of works which more adequately, more variously, or more expressively explained and advocated the true genius and spirit of Christianity, than the publications of this Society. It was not necessary that he should descend into particular instances of this general and pervading character—what ever was true and evangelical in doctrine, whatever was pure and holy in morals—whatever was virtuous and lovely, and of good report in the Christian's life, in his service to his Maker, his domestic duties—in his conduct as a member of society, was taught in these publications, and instilled into the minds of their readers. And this was not all; these moral and social and religious truths were instilled on evangelical principles. All the men who were in the habit of reading the standard works of religion and philosophy would distinguish the Christian spirit which breathed in the works of a Leibniz, a Home, a Hall, or a Thomas Scott, from the cold and selfish philosophy which characterised the old heathen writers, and the discourses of the ethical preachers in the present day. The latter possessed only the abstract principles of virtue; they were the mere bone and skeleton; but in the full and trusting piety of the former, philosophy was presented to them in the full body of a sublime beauty resting itself gloriously on the Cross of Christ. To the true believer there must be great satisfaction to find this case. They might every where see around them instances where the corrupt, the irreligious, and the profane had been led to higher hopes, to better principles, to reformed life; and what was that something? It was the truth of God. They must have seen the sinner arrested in his course; the depraved regenerated and born again by some influence that aroused him in his fatal career, and what was this influence? It was the truth of God. If they went to the dying bed they would see diffused even amid the agonies of dissolution a something of heaven or blessed light on the countenance of the suffering, beaming on the brink of the grave with solace and happiness. What was that light? It was the truth of God. And yet he could add his testimony to that which had been afforded by previous speakers that there was no single precept, no single tract, which was influential in bringing about these blessed results, which was not to be found in these tracts. This was a delightful reflection, and one that ought to awake grateful emotions in their hearts. True it was that the Society did its work quietly. He himself had no objection to controversy so long as it was carried on in a fair, a peaceful, and honourable way; but he could admire the spirit which taught some societies, and pre-eminently that whose claims were now before them, to abstain from collision with any party in the performance of those great and Catholic duties which they had undertaken to carry out. But those who were acquainted with the operations of this Society would admit that though it was un-

obtrusive, it was still an advancing Society. The high authority to which he had alluded already (Dr. Arnold), had in a very beautiful manner expressed this feeling. That what was wanted in the world was not so much theological discussion, but that every thing should be discussed in a Christian aspect. Now taking up one of the small works of the Society, he found on its cover a short list of the works published by it. (The rev. gentleman read the lists, containing many works in the physical sciences, natural and moral philosophy, history, and biography.) Now over all these subjects the Society diffused its own spirit. It was creeping with its evangelical influence over every species of literature which was prized in the present day. Literature and science—the progress of the intellectual world, had been too long alienated from every thing which belongs to Christ. Now in the face of all worldly knowledge they found the stamp of the cross, which in the sure and certain progression of knowledge must eventually be recognised in every human enterprise, in every human pursuit—in the loftiest achievement of the philosopher and the student, and in the humblest works of the peasant and the artificer. It was his intention originally to dwell on some points in the report, but the lateness of the hour must meet his consideration. But although, as ministers of religion, as a religious society, which the one before them was, they were called on to abstain from politics, yet he thought they might all agree as to what the duty of patriots was. They could not here feel that enthusiasm which was excited by the numerous associations of their father-land, but they loved this their adopted land, and they ought to show that love by encouraging its moral and social elevation. A British statesman had in the British Parliament, in a matter of legislation in which the interests of posterity were concerned, asked—"What did posterity light its existence has ever since depended. Without the press light could not be diffused, and Protestantism would fade and die. In the South American settlements this had been fully proved. Throughout those settlements there existed a state of ignorance and the most suspicious influences, and therefore Protestantism in those settlements failed to flourish. Protestantism must have light throughout the world, must have presses throughout this world, and the object of this Society, which said we will have one great press in London, from which publications shall go to all tongues and to all lands. He believed that man never entered into any subject with real energy and real sincerity until he was convinced it was his duty to do so. It was not from mere human sympathy and human affections that great ends were achieved in the world. If humane Christians and civilised men saw their fellow-men starving in the streets, they knew it was their duty to assist them, and they did so. If they saw them perishing eternally from ignorance, they knew also it was their duty to enlighten them; and the same principles of duty applied to relieving the ignorance and wretchedness of the nations of the world. This was a beautiful dispensation, that the possession of light by themselves should involve the obligation of extending that light to others, even through the remotest ends of the earth. Therefore, as patriots, as servants and soldiers of Christ, all true Christians were bound to support this Society by their funds, by their prayers, and by aiding in the distribution of tracts. These were the only means of spreading throughout every part of the colony that light which at the present time it was so important to diffuse. They were warned of the seeming temptations, the mass of crime, infidelity, and error, which they might expect to come to these shores, and they must be up and doing to avert this tide of evil. The blessing of God lie in this good work, and may no labourer in the vineyard ever stay his hand until the knowledge of God be universal amongst them.

Mr. FAIRFAX seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. LINDSEY moved the fourth resolution as follows:—"That the following gentlemen be elected as the Committee for this year. The Revs. W. B. Boyce, Joseph Beasley, John Eggleston, John Ham, Benjamin Hirst, Dr. Ross, Alexander Salmon; Mr. George Allen, C. C.; Messrs. John Fairfax, Ambrose Foss, George A. Lloyd, W. B. Moutry, Francis Mitchell, A. McArthur, Stephen Owen, A.C.G.; John Alexander, J.P.; Thomas Barker, J.P.; John Caldwell, George Rees, David Jones; Treasurer, G. W. Allen, Esq.; Secretary, James Connors; which was seconded by Mr. HOOD and passed.

Mr. REES having left the chair, which was taken by George Allen, Esq., it was moved by Mr. OWEN, seconded by Mr. DAVID JONES—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for his conduct in the chair." A doxology having been sung and a collection made, the meeting separated.

TRANSFERRING DUES.—We are informed that Dr. Manning has been bound over to keep the peace towards His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen for twelve months in his own recognizance for £100, and two sureties of £100 each. The affair appears to have arisen out of the scandalous expressions applied by His Honor to Miss Graham in the late proceedings in the Resident Magistrate's Court. The Doctor, conceiving it unnecessary "to wait the slow and tardy process of the law," took the opportunity of Mr. Stephen's leaving the Court, to return a card which His Honor had left him, and to hand him one of his own; but finding that course had no effect, he yesterday sent His Honor a hostile message; upon which His Honor applied to the Resident Magistrate for protection.—*Obispo Witness, January 24.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR CORPORATE BODY

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As one who suffers from the "very peculiar" way our money (city rates) are expended, and who has occasionally visited that bear garden in York-street, and furthermore in dread our money may again be frittered away for a new "Town Hall," as threatened by the Herald of this day,—do let me beseech, through the medium of your powerful journal, you will endeavour to let us unfortunate citizens know if there be a move on the board by any spirited one amongst us. The petition to be ready for the next opening of the Legislative Council to do away with such a mob, and carry out Mr. Lowe's proposal to have our fair town regulated by a few honest and talented GENTLEMEN as Commissioners; indeed, there can be little doubt that as there is no general rule without an exception, there are some amongst our present Corporate Body that would cheerfully sign this petition. Fellow-citizens, arouse yourselves, and do not let your money be thus trifled away; every man has a right to expect value for it, and in the present state of affairs 'tis folly to expect it; then be up, get a petition ready—a good one, and let us have a strong pull, and that together, to get rid of the present existing nuisance of our fair city.

Yours, Gentlemen,  
A SYDNEYITE.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURON.

(From the Bathurst Free Press.)

THE lowered state of the river admits of great numbers of the bed claims being worked, and many of their owners have returned from the river and other back creeks, and the dry diggings on the Bathurst side, to resume operations. Pumps, buckets, and all the other paraphernalia of bed claim working are now in requisition, and wherever a digging population is assembled things begin to assume their wonted appearance. At present the smallest portion of the Turon is the race below Harbottle's store, the miners of which locality are now receiving the benefits of what by some was denominated a profitless piece of labour. The cost of this excavation is variously estimated at from £350 to £500, but the labour was divided amongst so many hands that it was only a mere trifle to each. Although not aware of its exact dimensions, we are informed that it is of sufficient capacity to carry off any ordinary flood, without interfering with digging operations. With scarcely a single exception, the parties herabouts are doing very well. One individual whose name did not transpire, obtained 21 ozs. of gold before dinner in the latter part of last week, and we are assured that even these earnings have been exceeded. On Saturday last a person named Reubens, who has had a claim at the race, took 6 ozs. of gold out of 6 buckets of earth, the yellow dust being scattered at the bottom of his tin dish after washing, like so much siftings. Long Tom, the late prosecutor in the case of Minehan and others, has latterly been reaping a golden harvest, frequently, as we are informed, taking from 20 to 30 ozs. of gold per day on his claim. His claim is situate next to Reubens. He has of late been employed amassing the auriferous earth, a large heap of which he purposes reserving, so that when the winter's rains set in he will be enabled to employ his men in washing. It is rather singular, indeed, that this method of working, so as to accommodate themselves to the seasons, is not more generally pursued. Its advantages must be obvious wherever the earth is known to be rich, and parties possess the necessary capital. The value placed upon a cart load of this earth by the owner is £150. Two or three ounces of gold per day are common earnings, and 5 to 6 lbs. by no means unusual. Several claims have changed hands at the race, the price varying from £25 to £35.

Sheep Station Point still continues a briar place, the bed claims, in many instances, turning out very rich. Mr. Jeffries, who is a joint proprietor of one of these claims, informs us that his party are now turning out from 5 to 7 ozs. per day, with every probability of a continuance. Some parties are exceeding these earnings, and we are informed that a Dr. Cutting has of late been re-working a quantity of tailings, from which he sometimes obtains 3 ozs. per day. The diggers generally are doing very well on the point and its neighbourhood.

Little Oakley Creek has again been yielding its glittering treasures to the industrious miner, but as the water is fast falling, the diggings will soon become unworkable. Good wages have been made in the majority of instances, and frequently more. On Friday last, a young man hit upon a "pocket," from which he quickly took 5 ounces of gold. With a constant and plentiful supply of water, the "Little Oakley" would yield an immense quantity of gold. A little boy with a tin dish has been making at the rate of 15s. per day since the floods, some of the water in which he has latterly been washing having been thickened to the consistency of liquid mud. Whilst in Mr. Trappitt's store a few days ago, a lad, about twelve years of age, brought in four pennyweights of small nuggetty gold, which he had picked up with the point of his knife on the ridge which divides the two Oakley Creeks from each other. Three other boys of different ages had sold small parcels of gold in the course of the day, which they had obtained in a similar manner, for the respective sums of 13s. 6d., 10s., and 19s. 10d.

One very great advantage possessed by the tradepeople of Sofala is their contiguity to very rich digging grounds, so that when business becomes slack, they can turn their attention to gold digging. Many of the storekeepers purchased claims near the town during the late panic at merely nominal prices, and have engaged men to work them, so that under the most adverse circumstances Sofala will, for some time to come, be able to support a population from its own immediate resources. There are several parties now employed tunnelling under the township. Mr. Robinson, the baker, happening to find very good indications upon his back premises a short time ago, set a party to work, who are now sinking a shaft with promising results. The party in the adjoining tunnel are making 5 or 4 ozs. of gold daily.



The intelligence from New Zealand Point and the Upper Wallaby Rocks is of an encouraging nature, and the bed claimants having resumed operations with every prospect of success, some of them already realizing their long-cherished anticipations. The diggers on the Cradine and Pyramid are still doing very well generally. At the latter place few have dug to a greater depth than three feet. At the Dirt Hole and Stockyards it is supposed that from 800 to 1000 people are assembled, whose earnings are generally reported to be good, without being extraordinary. Of these, we are told, a number are either partially or wholly unfortunate. In short, an impression is now getting abroad that all that has been said about other diggings, the Turon is the most permanent, as well as the most profitable, gold field.

An accident which terminated fatally within five minutes of its occurrence, took place at Two Mile Creek, a station of Mr. Richards', about two miles from the Turon. A little boy, of about five years of age, named Hill, whose father is a bullock-driver, was standing on the wheel of the drag, when the bullocks happening to start, he clung to the spokes in such a manner that his head passed underneath. Although not loaded, his head was so horribly crushed, as to cause his death in the time above mentioned.

#### GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1892.

##### IMPROVEMENTS.

**Black.**—February 21. Brown pony mare, about 12 hands high, hog mane, branded J. near shoulder, like I over it. Black mare, small star on the face, black points, about 10 hands high. If near shoulder, like horse, saddle marked, near fore and hind feet white, small star on the face, EX near side on the back, B near shoulder, crown of shoulder, dark bay horse, saddle marked, like I over it. Brown pony mare, about 12 hands high, hog mane, branded J. near shoulder, like I over it. Black mare, small star on the face, black points, about 10 hands high. If near shoulder, like horse, saddle marked, near fore and hind feet white, small star on the face, EX near side on the back, B near shoulder, crown of shoulder, dark bay horse, saddle marked, like I over it.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

##### O'MEAGHER'S ESCAPE.

(From the *Lancaster Express*.)  
THE time has now arrived when we may publish a brief account of the escape of the celebrated Irish rebel, Young, talented, intelligent, and imbued with high principles of honour, he was formed for a distinguished destiny. If his life be spared he will not long remain in obscurity; we shall hear of him in the world of letters, if not of politics. Because his essay to depart was crowned with success, it was thought by some that they might assail the reputation of the absent with impunity. But he left memorials and witnesses behind him which refute the multifarious calumnies that have been uttered. We recently acknowledged the receipt of a letter on the subject from Mr. Hubert Keane, who happened to be at the Lakes when Mr. O'Meagher left. We do not doubt the fidelity of our correspondent: his testimony is true as far as he saw or knew, but he was only a spectator, and entrusted with secrets. We are enabled to lift the veil higher, and to disclose the real facts. It is scarcely necessary to say that our readers may place entire confidence in the following narration, since unquestionable proof of its minute accuracy has been submitted to us.

On Saturday morning, the 3rd January, Mr. O'Meagher sent in to the police Magistrate of Campbell Town the formal resignation of his parole. The letter was couched in the following terms:—"Lake Sorrell, Saturday, January 3rd, 1891. Sir,—I regret that circumstances, of a private and very pressing nature, have urged upon me the necessity of resigning my ticket-of-leave, and withdrawing my parole. I write this letter, therefore, for the purpose of respectfully apprising you, that after twelve o'clock to-morrow I shall not consider myself bound by obligation which that parole imposes. It is but right and fair to state, also, that should you conceive it your duty to take me into custody before the expiration of the time I have indicated, I shall, as a matter of course, regard myself as fully absolved from the restraint which my word of honour to the government at present inflicts.—I have the honour to be, Sir, with sincere respect, your obedient servant, THOMAS FRANCIS O'MEAGHER. To Thomas Mason, Esq., Police Magistrate of the district of Campbell Town."

Mr. O'Meagher remained at Lake Sorrell all day, reading and writing in his cottage, until about five o'clock, when he went out for a stroll, accompanied by a gentleman on a visit to him. He had not gone many yards when he met a party of friends on horseback, who having heard of the resignation of his parole, had hastened up to meet him, and kindly tendered their advice.

After partaking of some refreshment they walked about the bush and shores of the lake, and were engaged in merry conversation, when one of Mr. O'Meagher's servants brought word that the chief district constable and another constable had arrived, and were then seated in the kitchen.

"A hasty consultation was then held as to what step was most advisable for Mr. O'Meagher to adopt, when it was decided that in a body they should ride down towards the lake, and when within musket-range, Mr. O'Meagher should advance, call for the district constable, and announcing his name, inform him of his purpose to escape.

"Accordingly the entire party proceeded towards the cottage; Mr. O'Meagher pulled up, and called upon Mr. Durieu, the chief district constable, to appear. That gentleman and his companion then made their appearance at the end of the cottage, and stood motionless there.

"Mr. O'Meagher then exclaimed in a loud and distinct voice: 'Mr. Durieu, I have come to arrest me, I am here. I am O'Meagher. Catch me if you can.'

"Three hearty cheers then broke upon the air; the entire party turned their horses' heads, and plucking whip and spur, dashed off at their topmost speed."

We have been careful to state the naked truth. The force sent to capture O'Meagher was utterly inadequate, and was expectedly small. It was surmised that a large party were in ambush under the command of the principal officer; and, therefore, to prevent bloodshed, the contact was less close than a real circumstance warranted. Mr. O'Meagher might have even allowed the constables to manacle him; he would have been rescued in a moment, though probably at the expense of life, and we are therefore gratified that the chance of mortal conflict was avoided. He awaited the arrival of the messengers of the convict department; he told them who he was, and defied them to apprehend him. It was needless to do more: his visitors from a different 'department' were too resolute to be trifled with, and the sacrifice of limb or life unnecessarily would have been culpable.

#### THE PEACH COUNTRY AND THE VINEYARDS OF AMERICA.

(From the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*.)  
NEW Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, are famed for their orchards, and New Jersey especially for its immense produce of peaches. Orchards of 10,000 to 20,000 peach-trees are not uncommon in this state; and each tree yields, when in bearing, an average produce of a bushel of perfect fruit. This is sent in vast quantities to the markets of New York and Philadelphia, where the price varies from 50 cents (2s. 2d.) to four dollars (17s. 6d.), a bushel—the average retail price being about 6s. 6d. The fruit is of great quality, and the producing states vary much in quality, and the mode of culture is consequently very different in different parts of the country. On the light soils, Indian corn, rye, or some other suitable crop, is sown between the rows of trees— which are planted 16 to 25 feet apart—during the first season only after the trees are planted. The surface is then left at rest, is enriched by top-dressings, and is undisturbed by the plough. This treatment is the most proper under the circumstances; for the soil is poor and thin; the roots run along the surface in search of food; and the plough, if put in, would injure them, and would retard the growth of the tree. On these soils the tree is very short lived, and continues in profitable bearing only about three years. The extensive peach grower, therefore, has always a succession of young

trees coming forward; they bear the third year; and if they produce two good crops afterwards they repay the investment. On the richer, deeper, and stronger soils, on the contrary, the interspaces are ploughed and cropped year after year. The roots of the trees develop beyond the reach of the ploughshare; the land is kept open, mellow, and clean, by the culture of the tree, with proper care, yields crops of marketable fruit for twenty successive years, and is more luxuriant than when the soil is unbroken. Professor Johnston says:—"For a hundred years the peach flourished without care, and full of health, from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the Connecticut River, and produced an apparently exhaustless abundance of fruit. But about 1800, attention was drawn to the orchards of Philadelphia, to the sudden decay and death of the orchards without known cause. The fatality spread through Delaware into New Jersey, where in 1814 many of the orchards were entirely destroyed. Some years later, it appeared on the banks of the Hudson, thence spread north into Connecticut, and is now slowly but surely extending along the rich soils of western New York, towards the great centre of the peach cultivation of the states on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers."

This disease is now called the *yellow*—is peculiar to the peach-tree, and it is said, to America. As the name implies, its character is to cause the tree to produce slender wiry shoots, with small, narrow, yellow leaves, to ripen its fruit two or four weeks earlier than usual—to yield fruit diminishing in size, and becoming purplish, spotted, and redder in the flesh every year—and to die altogether in from one to four years.

For 30 years this disease has killed off the trees by thousands, yet cause and cure for it are alike unknown. It is believed to be contagious, and is certainly propagated by budding or grafting from a diseased tree, and affects the stock, whether peach, apple, plum, or apricot. Trees which exhibit it must be cut down, the land unchorded, and tilled for some years, and then healthy young trees, if they can be got, planted in their stead. Although much mystery hangs over the nature of this disease, certain facts in its history are interesting and instructive, not only to the fruit-growing, but to the grain-raising farmer also. In the peach orchards, Professor Johnston informs us, as on the new wheatlands, a thoughtful and experienced cultivator has been observed to yield fruit diminishing in size, and becoming purplish, spotted, and redder in the flesh every year—and to die altogether in from one to four years.

The grape, also, is cultivated in the States, and promises to be a most important and profitable crop. There are several native varieties—one of which, called the Cape grape, yields a rough, red, acid wine, resembling (and, when doctored with brandy, equal to) the famous Port wine of the West Indies. This grape, with proper culture, and with shelter and warmth; but they do not become acclimatized. The native varieties alone seem fitted to be grown extensively and profitably for the manufacture of wine. The following remarks of Professor Johnston will give our readers a tolerable idea of the present state of the grape culture in the States of the Union:—"At dinner, Mr. French treated me to a bottle of American wine from the vineyard of Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, on the Ohio, probably the best known among Transatlantic grape growers. This was prepared from the Catawba grape, a native variety, and was a species of dry hock, with a peculiar bouquet and flavour. This grape, according to Mr. Longworth, produces in the hands of a skilful vine-cultivator, hock of all varieties equal to the imported, and champagne of the very first quality. Mr. Longworth has himself 30 acres in vineyard, under the care of Germans and Swiss; and the large German population on the Ohio are every year planting new vineyards, so that he states his belief that this river 'in the course of the next century, will be celebrated for its wine as the Rhine. The best crop he has seen was on the vineyard of a neighbour, which yielded from the Catawba grape 900 gallons an acre. A fourteenth of an acre, from the best part of one of his own vineyards, yielded at the rate of 1470 gallons an acre. The wine meets a ready sale among the German population, at prices varying from 75 cents to 1½ dollars a gallon."

The *Submarine Telegraph*.—The communication by electricity between Paris and England is now open to the public. We say Paris and England, not Paris and London, because the wires crossing the Channel and traversing the edge of the cliff to Dover have not at present been joined on to those of the South-eastern Railway, nor indeed, has it yet been decided whether the South-Eastern line will have that honour. There is a break, therefore, in the line, embracing the town of Dover from one end to the other. The sooner this gap is filled up the better. It will, we hope, be closed in a few days, and then Paris and London, for all purposes of telegraphic communication, are one city. The connection was finally completed on Thursday afternoon. The announcement had hardly been made that the arrangements were perfect, when, clattering to the door at full gallop, up came a mounted express with the first message to be transmitted from London. It was the price of the funds on the Stock Exchange up to noon. A jerk to the telegraph handle—the message was transmitted in reply: Paris was ready. A dozen or so more jerks and the worthy Byrdie of the Bourse knew as much about the English funds as we know about the French. The French were rushing to read the announcement under the stately portico of the French Exchange. One or two private messages then arrived and were despatched. Next came an announcement to a man of business

in Paris to operate to a considerable amount in a certain French stock. In not much more than half an hour from the time the despatch left Lothbury, the sender knew that his instructions had been attended to, and that the bargain had been concluded. By this time however every body was grumbling for the firing of the gun. So Calais was warned to load and at the same instant the time the wench was givento the handle of the instrument at Dover which fired the gun at Calais. The questions were promptly put on both sides, "Did the gun go off?" "Immediate and mutual answers flying across the Channel and under the feet of sailing ships, "Yes." "Yes."

RAILWAYS AND COACHES.—It is worth while to compare the cost at which the public travelling service has been performed by railway with that at which it would have been effected by stage coaches. In making such a comparison it must be observed that railway transport presents three sources of relative economy—first, the saving of fare; secondly, the saving of time; and thirdly, the saving of tavern expenses on the road. Before the establishment of railways on their present scale, the average fares of mail and stage coaches, including the allowance to guards and coachmen, which are not chargeable to railway passengers, were as follow:—

	Per 100 miles.
Mail (inside).....	s. d.
(outside).....	62 0
Fast coach (inside).....	48 0
(outside).....	26 0

The average railway fares for the same distance at present would be as follow:—

	Per 100 miles.
	s. d.
Per mail, express, and first-class trains, corresponding with inside coach places . . . . .	20 0

	Value of time saved by 1,712,020 passengers travelling 100 miles, at 6d. per head.....	399,417
	Tavern expenses on 1,712,020 passengers travelling 100 miles, at 6d. a head.....	42,900
Total saving in the two years ending June 30, 1848.....		£16,322,067
Each plant of common ground produces 2080 seeds; of dandelion, 2700; of sorrel, 11,040; and of spurge, 540; total, 16,360 plants springing from four weeds annually, which will cover just about three acres and a half of land, at three feet apart. To hoe and weed such a space, so that allowing four such weeds to produce their seed may involve an expense of a guinea. In other words, a man throws away 3s. 3d. a time as often as he neglects to bed his back to pull up a young weed before it begins to till the first law of nature.— <i>Gardener's Chronicle</i> .		

MYSTERY OF THE AMERICAN LAKES.—Lake Erie is only sixty or seventy feet deep; but the bottom of Lake Ontario, which is 432 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide-level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottoms of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake Ontario. Now, as the discharge through the river Detroit, after allowing the full probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper great lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior to Huron, and from Huron to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is by no means improbable, and will account for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but in no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish got into the upper lakes without some such subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of this river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

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